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of the leading English universities. The author believes that the student loses much by a neglect of the methods of pure geometry, and an experience of ten years as an examiner leads him to believe that the thorough student of the subject takes a superior place to those who depend upon analysis. It is a welcome addition to this field of geometry and is not only well written but well made.

Modern Electrical Theory. By NORMAN ROBERT CAMPBELL. Second edition. Cambridge: The University Press, G. P. Putnam's Sons American Representatives. Pp. 400. 9/ net.

This edition has been so modified on account of recent knowledge and theories as to be really a new book. It is not intended to be a "popular" work, but is addressed to those students who have a good acquaintance with the older physics and desire to study the more modern developments. The author has "attempted to expound the subject in its logical order, to analyze the arguments by which the various phenomena are correlated, to draw special attention to the assumptions that are made." It should prove an excellent treatment for those who desire a general knowledge of recent developments in electricity.

A Textbook on the Teaching of Arithmetic By ALVA WALKER STAMPER. New York: American Book Company. Pp. 284.

Three things were kept in view in the preparation of this book, viz., the setting of arithmetic (its relation to life), its content, and its method; and it is intended to supply the practical needs of the teacher. It contains much that an inexperienced teacher will find helpful. The bibliography is very meager.

The Meaning of Evolution. By SAMUEL CHRISTIAN SCHUMACKER. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 298. \$1.50 net.

Among scientifically educated people the theory of evolution in its broad aspects is an accepted fact. Just what it means to the average person in its bearing on the great concerns of mankind is what the author of this volume has attempted to set forth in the simplest and most understandable terms for the benefit of the reader who has no special training in the sciences. It is a splendid presentation of the case and it would seem that there are few people who would not only enjoy but be benefited by reading it.

At some points the author seems to imply that man in his entirety may have developed from apes. A careful study of Genesis, we think, will show three distinct creations: first material things, second animal life, third human life (distinguished from mere animal life), and there seems to be no good reason for disputing this. Evolution may and undoubtedly does take place within each of these realms, but there is no evidence of an evolution crossing the lines between. We can hardly feel that the essential in man was evolved from apes any more than animal life sprang from material things.